

DENNETT MAY BE "FAKING" INSANITY.

Some Doubts About the
Parkhurst Society's Agent
Being Crazy.

Bellevue Hospital Doctors Say
It Is Simply "Nervous
Prostration."

He Is Said to Have Confessed to
Attendants that He Was
Only Shamming.

HAD A PURPOSE IN DOING IT.

But He Is Tired of Keeping Up the
Sham—He Will Be Detained a Little
Longer, However, for
Observation.

Is "Angel" Dennett really insane, or is he, for reasons known only to himself, pretending insanity which does not exist? That is the question that is puzzling the doctors at Bellevue. Dr. Fitch, who is one of those in charge of the insane ward, admits that he suspects that the Parkhurst Society representative is "faking" craziness, but thinks Dennett is suffering from nervous prostration. In consequence, he has decided to hold his prisoner until 10 o'clock to-day, so as to make a more thorough examination.

Why Dennett should feign insanity none of those at the hospital who suspect him of doing so, can explain. Some of them say that he has been so violent at times that it has been thought he would have to be put in a straitjacket. This has not been done and Dennett now enjoys all the liberty allowed any person in the insane ward.

It is claimed by some of the hospital officials that Dennett has admitted that he is making believe. It is said that yesterday morning, just after he had called one of the male nurses to him and after talking with her for a few moments said he was tired of keeping up the sham.

The nurse told Assistant Superintendent Rickard, and the latter went out to see Dennett and asked him what he meant by pretending to be insane. To Mr. Rickard, so the latter afterward stated, Dennett repeated the story that he was shamming and that he had a purpose in view, but was tired of it.

Mr. Rickard reported the matter to Dr. Fitch, who is State Commissioner on Lunacy, stationed at Manhattan Hospital, and the doctor decided to make a more thorough examination of the patient.

He told Mr. Rickard, it is said, that he had not believed in the insanity of Dennett since he had been in the ward, but, as it is customary to keep the suspects where they can be watched for three days, he would not turn him out until he had reached a more definite opinion.

When Dennett awoke yesterday he was restless and seemed not to have slept well. When his breakfast was brought to him, he asked that he be allowed to leave the ward. The attendant who talked with him, the request was only the desire of a man to regain his liberty and tried to quiet Dennett. The "Angel" was told that he was not quite well enough to leave, but that he soon would be.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst called on Dennett during the morning and found him quiet and showing no signs of insanity. Dr. Parkhurst's stay was short, as Dr. Robertson said it was not best for the patient to receive many callers.

All the physicians who have seen Dennett say he is not suffering from any serious organic trouble. They think that he is simply overworked.

QUEEN VICTORIA TO STAY.

She Has No Idea of Resigning, and the
Prince of Wales Yields to the
Inevitable.

By Julian Ralph.
London, Jan. 5.—The legend of Queen Victoria's approaching abdication is now as old as our friend. In the Jubilee year many people had quite comfortably fixed this little family arrangement up. It was as natural, so just and so obvious, they said.

Now the same people are saying the same thing, with the happy consciousness if they would only admit it, that the Queen is resolved to reign on during the rest of her natural life. The sentimental side of this matter does not count here. If the Prince of Wales was to have had a chance he ought to have had it many years ago, when it was possible to infuse that measure, life and vitality into the forms of royalty which would have delighted the commercial instincts of the nation and gratified the popular liking for display.

Despite her bodily infirmity, which practically reduced her to carriage exercise, the Queen retains unimpaired her knowledge of affairs, her practical common sense, and her sound judgment, and is probably a better monarch than any possible living successor would be. Sentiment apart, her retirement would not be popular, and it certainly would not be practical nor desirable from a British point of view.

The Prince of Wales carries his sportsmanlike instincts to seeing with resignation his chances of ascending the throne diminishing yearly. He loses nothing in public estimation thereby, and if he doesn't get the greater glory he gets all solid advantages of his rank.

MERCURY BUILDING WEAK.

Tenants of the Park Row Structure
Must Move Out Until It
Is Made Safe.

The fireproof building running through the front, No. 3 Park row to No. 5 Ann street, is in an unsafe condition. The building is owned by the National Life Association, of Hartford, Conn., which was ordered yesterday to make it safe by tearing away the brick walls to the iron framework of the first story and rebuilding. The Building Department says the Ann street front is cracked and out of plumb. The structure was an old one, and was occupied for years by the Sunday Mercury. Now its only tenants are John Schiff and company, which has a branch office on the ground floor. They will probably move out to-day.

WEYLER A THIEF.

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those who do not know how or do not wish to end the Cuban war are described. They write absolute plainness.

"Here are two paragraphs containing the denunciation in the Herald to which we refer:

"Do you know what all our soldiers? Yellow fever and annihilation, the result of hunger and overexertion. The soldier suffers hunger, great hunger and unceasing fatigue, without nourishment. One of them told me yesterday that he had lived for five days upon one cake—one one ration of raw meat, when it can be had, and out of that ration each soldier must keep a slice to support him till the next day. On the shore of a loathsome bay and in the dark, windowless warehouses, or in elevated spots exposed to the sun, damp air and even to rain, thousands of sick men, with or without sheets or blankets, are packed. Little by little blankets and sheets arrive; then the drug store is established; then dinner is made; from a distant hospital food is sent to them, and one day food for four hundred men is lacking. Delicacies are ordered. They arrive at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On the following day food for two hundred men is lacking. Meanwhile the nation pays for thousands of hospital patients at a dollar a day each. In the warehouses of Regla, Santa Catalina and hacendados are sheltered about six thousand sick men, the greater part of whom have no papers to identify them and no one to accompany them. Dying without civil status, many have even been buried without identification, the most appalling thing imaginable."

The Money for Soldiers Embezzeled.

"We shall not attempt to say whether it has been wise to publish facts which will cause as much grief to Spain as joy to the bushmen and to the United States. It is too late to discuss that point. It is now public matter that, while poor Spain pays splendidly for the support of her troops, her soldiers die of hunger, and that the money for medicines and food for hospitals finds its way into the hands of men without patriotism, humanity, honor or conscience.

"There is only one course left: it is unavoidably necessary to act with lightning-like rapidity and cruel energy if we have anything like a Government. However little we may like it, the news of the expulsion of General Weyler and of the chiefs of administration and of the military Board of Health must reach the insurgent camp and the filibuster meetings permitted by our good friend the Government of the White House, together with the news of this criminal immorality and open ignominy.

"It is absolutely necessary that the Spanish nation shall not be implicated in these shameful deeds, but, on the contrary, it must be shown how much Spain laments and how swiftly and vigorously she punishes them.

"It may perhaps be that in demanding as the first and immediate step the discharge of General Weyler and the chiefs of administration and the military Board of Health, we act with insufficient justification, but it is sufficient that they have shown their inability to prevent such criminal plundering.

Punishment Must Be Swift and Deadly.

"In addition to these expulsions, judges of proved ability and honesty must be sent to Cuba to institute legal proceedings, and if those who have trafficked with Spanish lives have not succeeded in destroying all evidence, and if the offenders are convicted, we must not talk of expelling, but of shooting them. No matter how wide may be the stripes which the firing squad may have to pierce, it is absolutely necessary to prove that the country protests against the already public iniquities and demands exemplary punishment of villains who kill soldiers while witnessing their self-denial and courage, and of criminals who seek wealth founded on thousands of murders. When gold and lives are squandered prestige must not be allowed to save.

"General Azcarraga, Minister of War, must go to Cuba, there to correct the terrible system that kills the soldiers who escape yellow fever and explosive bullets. There his reorganizing talents may be of great service to the country.

"If momentous business might prevent the Minister of War from personally directing the military operations, let General Azcarraga take with him two lieutenant-generals of his choice to carry on the campaign in Pinar del Rio and the Oriental Department. As this solution appears to be better than any other, we offer it with absolute clearness, but whatever decision may be arrived at, the expulsions suggested are absolutely necessary.

"Let us welcome anything but that this chivalrous, courageous and suffering nation shall sink in an abyss involving the fall of a gang of villains.

"We ask for rapidity and energy in the proceedings. The time has come when, if the Government does not act, the country will force it to act.

"RAFAEL GASSET."

This is a careful and accurate translation.

ARMS FOR CUBANS.

Continued from First Page.

the roar of a lion to the captain of the horizon for suspicious looking vessels, and it was not till near sunset that the last load of arms was put on board. Then the anchor was weighed and we put out to sea. Immediately a gale struck us, and the wind was whistling through our rigging as our little steamer plunged into the heavy seas.

I thought I had found a comfortable place for the night under the dinner table in the saloon, until five or six Cubans came in and crawled on top of me. I am not able to say what took place that night, but morning came, the cook swept us all outside, and then the sea took a turn sweeping us up and down the scuppers. Once I got a glimpse of my best camera going across the deck, with a mighty wave surging about it, and again I saw a stalwart negro freeman catch a Cuban patriot by the heels just as he was taking a dive overboard.

Our second day out was even worse than our first, for the cook gave up in despair and abandoned his dining room to sick patriots. Once I looked in and then was pitched in by a mighty wave among a dozen miserable creatures who were being helplessly rolled back and forth with each plunge of the boat. I crawled to the hurricane deck, where I hung on for dear life, while two or three more desperate Cubans sprawled over me, one clutching me by the leg, another by the arm.

Swept by Heavy Seas.

The seas swept over us from stem to stern and I feel certain that one or two Cuban patriots were washed overboard, but as there was no roll call there is no evidence that there were. During all these trials Captain "Johnny" O'Brien was the best natured captain I ever saw. He stepped over the prostrate Cubans without one disagreeable word and found no fault because the cook could give him nothing but coffee.

The third day the weather moderated and we ran into a cove on the Cuban coast, where immediately preparations were made to land Cubans and cargo. Our chief had his engines in order like a well regulated chronometer. They moved upon their well-oiled bearings with scarcely a sound, and not a detail was neglected by him upon whom we must depend in case a Spanish warship should appear upon the scene. Filibusters have now come to the conclusion to go to Cuban waters prepared to fight for life and liberty.

The Spaniards will be bothered with no more prisoners, especially alleged filibusters. The name "Mike" Walsh, who had

successfully fired the gun on the last expedition of the Three Friends and drove the Spanish pursuers back, was directed to again mount the gun on our stern. He patted the gun affectionately as he saw her lashed and then embraced her out, and I really believe a shade of disappointment went over his brow when he found there was nothing to shoot at.

Watching for the Enemy.

Our second captain climbed to the mast head, where he swung himself around with his glasses, keeping a constant lookout for Spanish cruisers or patrol boats. An exploring party of armed Cubans was sent ashore to see if the land was clear, and upon a signal from them the work of disembarking was immediately begun. Our surf boats were lowered into the water and filled with guns, pack saddles and ammunition.

In spite of their weakened state the majority of the Cubans worked heroically. Some of the poor fellows were so badly used up they could neither lift a case of ammunition nor wield an oar, and I was only too willing to lend them a hand. Three men in one boat, loaded to its gunwale, could only turn it around and around, and, jumping in, I took an oar and helped them get ashore. Once more, when I touched Cuban soil, I fairly regretted that I could remain with the little band, busy upon the beach, and accompany them on their campaign against their enemies.

We were occupied just two hours and fifteen minutes in getting our twenty tons of freight ashore. The last to leave the boat was "Mike" with his twelve-pound gold piece, and darkness was just closing in about us as we gave him a parting farewell; we heard a faint cry of "Cuba Libre" and "adios" from the darkness and then the filibustering steamer was again getting under way, leaving behind faithful "Mike" Walsh, his gun and thirty odd Cubans disposed to fight for their country's freedom. With 200 such men as "Mike" Walsh I sincerely believe the Spaniards could be whipped out of Cuba.

Dangers Surround the Band. What will become of "Mike" and his thirty odd companions with whom he can scarcely speak a word, remaining to be seen. Before they join the rebel forces they must meet with overwhelming odds to oppose their progress, and yet the Cubans feel that they will run the gantlet in safety.

According to the Cuban General's invoice, we landed 1,048 Remington rifles, one twelve-pound Hotchkiss gun, 200 shells for same, 400,000 rounds of ammunition and an assortment of canned food. After the successful landing of the expedition, we had to pass a headland behind which our captain assured me there was lying a Spanish man-of-war ready to pounce upon us. Not a single light was allowed as we steamed cautiously through the darkness, every eye turned in the direction indicated, watching almost breathlessly for the appearance of anything suspicious.

Half the night we watched, and not till the early hours of morning did our officers conclude that all danger was past. The following day the winds had abated, and then, thank God, we were in American waters, which put us all at ease.

I arrived in Key West last night at midnight, and various have been the speculations of many to account for my appearance here with three or four strange Cubans. No steamer has been seen answering the description of the Dauntless, which slipped out of Jacksonville on the night of the 30th ult.

One place of landing is as yet a secret, not to be divulged till we hear of the safe delivery to the insurgent army of the arms and ammunition which were left at its disposal.

WERE THEY CAPTURED?

Rumor That R. D. Paine and the Men from
the Dauntless Are in Spanish
Hands.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 5.—A rumor reached here to-night that Ralph D. Paine, correspondent of the New York Journal, and another newspaper man and all the men and arms landed by the Dauntless have been captured by the Spanish.

It is rumored that all the men in the party will be shot.

Nothing is definitely known about the matter, and I send the rumor for what it is worth.

THREE FRIENDS SEIZED.

The Men Who Fired Upon the Spanish Gun-
boat May Be Tried for
Pracy.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 5.—The most peculiar development in the Cuban situation to-day was the action of United States District-Attorney Frank Clark in finding a libel against the Three Friends for taking out the expedition which the Dauntless landed.

The libel charges the vessel with violating the neutrality laws of the United States by being armed and fitted out to make war against the people and property of the King of Spain in the island of Cuba.

It specially sets forth that there was a certain gun mounted on the deck of the steamer. Also, that she was furnished with munitions of war for the gun to be employed in the service of insurgents or persons in Cuba, and with the intent to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects and citizens of Spain in the island of Cuba.

The attachment was served by United States Marshal McKay this morning on Captain Montclair Broward, master of the Three Friends, and a copy was posted on the foremast of the vessel.

The Marshal placed Deputy Marshal S. A. Smith in charge, and the vessel is now tied up until such time as the owners can file bonds to secure her release.

It is significant that the names of the men who, it is alleged, armed the Three Friends are mentioned in the libel. These men are J. M. Barra, attorney for the owners of the Three Friends, and for the Cuban Junta here, and H. P. Fritot, a prominent Cuban of this city. It is alleged that these are the men who armed the Three Friends with Hotchkiss guns, put men on board to serve the cannon, and then sent her forth to make war against the King of Spain in the interest of the Cuban insurgents.

It is further stated that December 13, while the Three Friends was on the high seas, the Hotchkiss guns were used by Dunn, Lewis, O'Brien and others, for the purpose for which the cannon were intended—namely, hostilities against the King of Spain.

It is also considered most significant that the violation of no particular section of the Revised Statutes is preferred, as has been the case in previous libels filed against the Three Friends. It is the general opinion that the men named in the libel will be tried for piracy, the charge being based on the report that the Three Friends used her guns against the Spanish gunboats.

Soon after the libel was filed application was made for bail for the vessel, but was refused, the United States Attorney holding that the case is not bailable. The United States Grand Jury will to-morrow begin investigating the charges against the men named in the libel. Five local newspaper men have been subpoenaed as witnesses.

All hope has been given up for the safety of the eight men who left the steamer Commodore when she was foundering last Saturday morning, twenty miles seaward from Daytona on a frail raft, and it is the general belief that they have all perished.

Captain Broward, of the Three Friends, says that he patrolled the coast all day yesterday, running about two miles and a half off shore. The cruiser Newark, which was also aiding in the search for the wrecked crew, was eight miles eastward of them, with watchers in the rigging. This gave the two boats a scope of sea for at least twenty miles. After being satisfied that the raft was nowhere in that vicinity, the two vessels started toward the St. John's Bar, where they arrived last night at 12 o'clock, the Newark taking up her post three miles to sea to look for filibusters and the Three Friends coming up to the city.

WEYLER MAKES A PLEDGE.

Declares He Will Soon Wipe Out Rebellion
in Havana and Matanzas
Provinces.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—The Imparcial publishes a report of an interview had by the correspondent of that paper in Havana with Captain General Weyler yesterday. General Weyler says he expects to put an end to the rebellion in the Havana district within a fortnight and to accomplish the pacification of the island to the Júcar trocha, in the Matanzas Province, long before the rainy season sets in.

SPANIARDS BLAME WEYLER
Influential Element in Cuba, Led by Marquis
de Apestequia, in Arms Against the
Butcher's Incapacity.

By George Eugene Bryson.
Havana, Jan. 2, via Key West, Jan. 5.—The Spanish authorities are undecided whether planters in the central sugar districts shall be permitted to grind or not. Though Weyler's decree forbidding work upon the estates have not been formally published, preparations begun upon several estates have been stopped by local military commanders acting under private instructions. This has served to bring the Captain-General into what threatens to be a serious clash with the Spanish element having personal interests at stake and led by the Marquis de Apestequia, the War-wick of the local Spanish politics, President of the Conservative party of Cuba.

As a result of certain cipher dispatches forwarded to Madrid via Key West, Apestequia, Premier Canovás is under

to have privately advised Weyler to allow resident loyalists to make an effort to save the cane crop. Ex-Minister of Justice Romero Robledo, largely interested in Cuban plantations and a power in Madrid, is also working against Weyler in the matter. A final command is soon to be made upon the Captain-General. If he values the co-operation and support of Spanish residents of influence and the local volunteer corps the planters will win. Otherwise Apestequia will go to Spain by the first steamer and endeavor to influence Weyler's recall.

Should the Captain-General be sustained at Madrid, a powerful Spanish-Cuban party in favor of annexation to the United States will surely spring into existence. The idea is already ripe; Spanish property holders there are anxious that the war should be brought to a speedy termination. Their patriotism is already overtaken, and they begin to realize that if the struggle be allowed to continue indefinitely, paralyzing agriculture as well as commerce, poverty will soon be the lot of the richest of them.

Their pockets have already been taxed too often to swell so-called voluntary contributions lists to meet the expenses of celebrating the arrival of new troops, the construction of the fort, the purchase of barbed wire to fence in country towns virtually abandoned save by members of the local Spanish garrison, to maintain hospitals and to assist ill or maimed soldiers returning to Spain. Their ardor, moreover, has been damped by too frequent calls to fall in line and publicly demonstrate upon such occasions as Weyler's triumphant return from the field of battle or the death of some rebel leader who, though invariably referred to in previous official reports as a bandit or simple cabecilla, suddenly becomes a rebel colonel or brigadier-general the moment that news of his death arrives.

Disaffection with Weyler's failure to crush the revolution and the too often arbitrary acts of Spain's military representatives here have grown to such an extent that the truth is now widely known.

SPAIN DELAYING CLAIMS.

Member of the Washington Legation De-
clares That They Will Not Even Be Con-
sidered for Ten Years Yet.

Washington, Jan. 5.—"It will be ten years before the claims of American citizens arising out of the Cuban insurrection will be considered."

That is the statement of a member of the Spanish Legation, and undoubtedly represents the position of delay which the Government of Spain will occupy in the future as in the past.

The Senate has asked for a list of the claims and the claimants from the Administration. A list is being made up at the State Department, but the impression prevails that it will not be sent in to the Senate at present for various reasons.

In the first place, many of the claims are incomplete, lacking affidavits, indefinite as to the damage inflicted and of doubtful authenticity. Others are held in abeyance until the parties affected can return to Cuba and by personal inspection determine the extent of the damage. There are certain among them some of the most important, which need to be kept from public inspection until peace is restored, as the witnesses named would, if sent to Madrid, the bulk of them will be the Spaniards, as they still live on the island.

In round figures the claims now filed amount to \$11,000,000, and when all in, will be about \$30,000,000. The bulk of them will be named as the amount involved. As fast as a case is completed at the State Department it is laid before the Spanish Legation, and the delay in the Legation is the evidence of fraud, is thrown aside. If it is found to be well based, it is forwarded to Spain. Only seven cases so far have gone to Madrid. The bulk of them will be held until a Spanish-American Claims Commission shall have been created.

The Spanish official who in connection to aid in formulating the tariff changes which Canovás and Olney are discussing, was announced exclusively in the Journal, is expected to arrive in this city, near noon. He is the person of Señor Pablo Soler, one of the Prime Minister's most confidential attaches. He will take rank with the First Secretary of Legation, Señor Bosc, although the nature of his mission being special, Señor Soler will not displace Don Bosc. When Vice-Consul-General Springfield leaves Havana the duties of the Legation will be divided between the two.

Preparations for the tariff and commercial changes will begin.

SENATE SILENT ON CUBA.

But Call Now Wants Sangui's Release,
Sulzer in the House Is for Forced
Peace.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The signs are strongly against the Cameron resolution passing the Senate. Its friends and supporters show but little spirit, and the general knowledge that no action can be secured in the House makes all effort seem futile and wasted.

Senator Cameron was not present to-day. The attendance was small in the Senate and dulness ruled. No attempt was made to bring up the Cameron resolution, and no one is prepared to say just when the effort will be made to discuss it.

Senator Hale, of Maine, to-day presented to the Senate his views on the recognition of Cuba in a somewhat lengthy memorandum. This document was committed to the State Department by Secretary Olney's orders, largely under the direction of Librarian Allen.

Senator Hale, to-day introduced two resolutions, one calling for transmission to the Senate, in either public or secret session, of the reports of the Consul General at Havana to the Senate, and another, imprisonment and trial of Julio Sangui; the second, demanding his release. In the House Representative Sulzer offered a resolution demanding that Spain cease within thirty days her present barbarous and inhuman warfare in Cuba, and threatening the armed forces of the United States in case of refusal or failure.

The President contributed the correspondence relating to the death of Charles Weyler, who was captured while in the insurgent ranks and, according to Spanish reports, died of his wounds the next day. The report was that he was killed while he was unarmed and surrendering. The Spanish report is general in its terms and lacks corroborative detail.

WAS IT FIRE OR COLLAPSE?

Interesting Suit Brought to Make an Insurance Company Pay.

On the night of April 20, 1895, there was a fire in a big five-story L-shaped building, at No. 156 Franklin street, running through to Nos. 38 and 40 North Moore street. When the firemen came, in response to several alarms, the big building, which was used as a wholesale grocery store by H. Mollins & Co., had collapsed, and a large stock of groceries was consumed.

The building and stock were insured with the National Bank of New York, and the company refused to pay the claims. They held that the building collapsed before the fire, while the fire began after the building had collapsed, and caused the collapse. A test suit was begun yesterday against the Western Assurance Company, of Canada, in the United States district court, before Judge Wallace. It will occupy several days.

Philippine Rebels Routed.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, says that the Spanish troops have defeated and totally routed a force of 4,000 insurgents at Olanillas.

To Cure a Cold in One Day,
See Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All
visits refund the money if it fails to cure.

AFTER "LOOT" IN CHINA.

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It can be extended whenever the laws are altered to permit it.

China Must Pay Heavily.
From Hankau to Peking is a distance of a little more than seven hundred miles, and at the rates usual in this country the profit arising from the contract would be great. But things are managed differently in China and the members of the syndicate expect to make several times the usual profit by the deal. They figure out that they are perfectly justified in charging the Chinese ten times the regular price for his railroad, for, they say, no matter how much it costs him, the benefit arising from it will be vastly greater.

A monopoly of the railroads is not enough, however, to satisfy the financial desires of the members of the syndicate. They want the sole control of the telegraph and telephone systems, and, incidentally, of the banks. They are now pressing for a monopoly of the Chinese currency, and they have decided that the profits from them would be much greater than from the railroads.

Senator Bruce said at city early yesterday for Washington and could not be seen in regard to the plans of the syndicate. E. R. Leland, his confidential man, was found at his office, No. 4 Broadway, and spoke rather freely of the plans.

Are After "Commercial Loot."
"It is true," he said, "that ex-Senator Washburn and Mr. Cary are in China for the purpose of obtaining concessions from the Government. They are there to get all the commercial loot they can. They are after the railroad in the first place. If we get that there are some other things to be had, and they will be after them."

"What we are trying to do is nothing more than any one else would like to accomplish. The whole commercial world has known that there are immense chances in China. It is a vast field for the syndicate of the concessions. Some have tried and failed; others are trying now, but I think we have the best of them."

Senator Bruce and Mr. Cary are interested in the ventures. So, of course, is ex-Senator Washburn. Mr. Cary has accompanied Senator Bruce to China, and has been in China for some time making arrangements. As to the other men interested in securing the concessions I can say nothing, they do not want their names made public and the matter was to have been kept secret. Now that some of the syndicate have been exposed, the matter, and there is also no need of mixing other persons up in it."

IS A BLOW TO "THE CODE."
A Virginian Who Sends a Challenge Merely
Fined \$2.50 and Then Dis-
charged.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 5.—Squire Vincent, of Henrico County, near this city, has done more to break up duelling and bring disrepute upon the code than all of the laws ever enacted in Virginia. Richmond and vicinity have been the scenes of some of the most noted and deadly meetings known in the country. With one sweep of his pen Squire Vincent has wiped out all of this fame and put a future check upon resorting to the code for the settlement of disputes.

Henry Atley was before the Justice for sending a challenge to mortal combat to E. Langley. The accused admitted the charge, and instead of sending the would-be duellist Atley to the Grand Jury for trial, the Justice fined him the insignificant sum of \$2.50 and discharged him.

Such a thing was never before heard of here. Scores of men have been arraigned in this city within the last decade or two charged with being about to engage, or having engaged, in duelling, but never before did any Judge render such a stinging rebuke to men who seek to satisfy their honor on the field.

GENERAL WALKER DEAD.

The President of the Massachusetts Institute
of Technology a Victim of
Apoplexy.

Boston, Jan. 6.—General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died this morning. His death was unexpected, for he had enjoyed good health up to the time of retiring last evening. Just before midnight he was stricken with apoplexy and died before his physician arrived. In addition to a widow, General Walker leaves five children, three sons and two daughters.

Mayor Quincy this afternoon called a special meeting of both branches of the city government for to-morrow at noon to take suitable action upon the death of General Walker and to express their sense of the public loss. The funeral will be held at the city hall to-morrow afternoon.

General Walker was born in Boston on July 21, 1840, and was graduated from Harvard in 1860. He began the study of law, but when the Civil War broke out he enlisted and served with great distinction.

President Grant made him Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and his efficient work in this position led to his selection in 1870 as Superintendent of the Census. The following year he was made Chief of the mission, which position he resigned in 1872 to become Professor of Political Economy and History in the Sheffield Scientific Institute at Yale.

In 1880 he again took charge of the census and since 1881 he has been president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he introduced the studies of history and political economy. He was for two years a lecturer in Johns Hopkins University. He was Chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and was Commissioner of the United States to the International Monetary Conference in Paris in 1878. President Grant received the order of the Legion of Honor from the Government of France, and the Order of the Star of Italy from the Government of Italy.

CASHIER HANGS HIMSELF.
Allegheny Bank Official Takes His Life in a
Gymnasium.

Allegh